### EUROPE.

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### NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO DEC. 25

LONDON, Dec. 24-Edning.-The Trades' Union of this city have decided almost unanimously to place their organization at the disposal of the Reformers in the coming political contests.

PARIS, Dec. 24.-The Emperor Napoleon accorded an audience yesterday to the Hon. Mr. Bigelow, ex-Minister of the United States, who had the honor of resenting to his Majesty Major-Gen. John A. Dix, Government pear the Court of the Tuileries.

General Dix, on presenting his credentials to th Emperor, made a few remarks, in the course of which he referred to the long standing ancient international amity which existed between the people and the government of France and the people and Executive of the United States, as well as the many historical reminiscences which tended perpetuate the friendship existing between them. The General expressed, in the name of the United States Government, his sincere wish that the good understanding at present existing between the two countries would become perpetual.

The Emperor Napoleon replied, thanking Gen. Dix for the agreeable manner in which he had opened his ssion to the French Court. His Majesty said: "The existed from early date between France and the United States constitute a sure guarantee that no misunder vail between the two countries. The continuance of a loval and sincere understanding between the Governments will be a great advantage to the industry and mmerce of both countries, the inhabitants of which already astonish the other portions of the world by the marvels of their enterprise. Such an understanding will do much to ensure and guarantee popular pro-

Your presence in Paris, Sir, cannot but contribute to this happy result by upholding, in your official character, these good relations, to which I attach the The Moniteur of this morning says that the French Government has never re coived the dispatch of Secretary Seward, dated on the 23d of November, addressed to United States Minister Bigelow in Paris, and published with the official correspondence just sent in by the ment without any understanding with the appointed for the entire evacuation, is indefte and vague; second, because we have no author-Ity for stating to Congress and to the American people, that we have now a better guarantee for the withdrawal of the whole expeditionary force in the Spring than we have heretofore had for the withdrawal of a part in November,"

THE ATLANTIC YACHT RACE. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 25 .- Capt. Judkins, of the steamship Scotia, reports west winds during the passage to this port. He thinks the New-York yachts will make the run in about sixteen days.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Liverscot, Dec 24-Evening.—The Inman steamship City of Paris, Capt. Kennody, which left New-York Dec. 15, arrived at Queenstown early this morning, en route to this port.

# FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS AND THE UNITED STATES-THE NEW MINISTER TO WASHINGTON-IMPERIAL PERPLEXITIES AND TROUBLES-A NEW MUSICAL ARTIST-POPULAR CONCERTS IN PARIS-LITE-BARY ITEMS.

Parts Nov. 20 1866. Where is Max? is, if possible, more the question of the day than at the date of my last. We have your various New-York versions of answers, confounding confusion. If there has been no invention by interested parties, and if the type-setters of yesterday evening's journals made no mistake in figures, we had yesterday, at 3 o'clock p. m. New-York news of the preceding day-the first instance of the Cable's bringing us within twenty-four hours of you. The fact that the Cable was taken up for long hours the other day with United States Government work has turned the attention of numerous ingenious persons to the interpretation of our Government cipher. Starting from the postulate base that the costly telegram in ing from the postulate base that the costly telegram in question must relate to Mexican affairs, they have come to these, among other, results of their hermeneutic labors: "A proposed ultimatum;" "an imposed ultimatum;" "a next door but one to a final, amicable arrangement with France for her liberation from the disastrous Mexican kusiness—the United States voluntarily taking up where she is forced to leave it;" "the United States undertakes to assure the undisturbed retreat of the Fronch troops, and to see to it that the native Mexican Government, set and held mpily its patronage, accept and fulfill the pecuniary obligations toward French claimants which poor Max extered into."

to see to it that the native Mexican Government, set and held mphy its patronage, accept and fulfill the pecuniary obligations toward French claimants which poor Max entered into."

The last translation of the substance of the six hours long \$15,000 Cable telegram, is the work of well-paid translators, whose interest in the quotations of the Mexican lean on the Bourse lies deeper than soundings where the Atlantic Cable lies, and issued as confirmation of an earlier-born report—a canard begotten by kites on pigcons—originated, so, far as type-setting goes, in a London newspaper last week, and much propagated and cherished here—so that the Mexican lean was waited up, two days ago, from its low state of 21 to 23. Encouraged by this report, and this interpretation, the old stery runs again—is set a running—that the Government here will practically assume that responsibility for the Mexican lean which, without its legally irresponsible but open and zellous recommendation, had never caught a French subscriber.

Minister Berthenny, late of China, the appointed successor of Mr. Montholon at Washington, is waiting for instructions before starting for his post. To your correspondent, a more outside observer, not check by-jowl, as so zeary of my professional bretheren are habitually privileged to be, with Ministers. "high quarters" and other "eriginal seasees" of mindeled information—it does seem that Minister Berthenny's master at Compagne is also waiting, quite like the rest of us, for instructions from the next must—and the communications of time and chance. Peopis here are vexed and irritated—surprised, even, despite old experience—at the persistently eloquent silence of the Moniteur on Mexican affairs.

Dear, pensive general reader, suppose you were the responsible editor of that enterprising sheet, and suppose yea were to upend a sad hour in looking over that marvelous series of uninterrupted triumphs and penultimate than Get. 134. That ushappy responsible editors sole hope of consolation now, as he fooks out of his

the Channel, to England—its people, as unquestionably as involuntarily, practically the surest allies of the French people—between whose Cabinet and his own no one strong thread of diplomatic union remains unbroken—and whose people are giving, in their late monster meetings and cries for reform, examples of the most dangerous teaching and of most odious comparison to his ropressed subjects.

Everybody knows that Louis Napeleon came to his place by the prestige of his name, and held it by the prestige of his success. There has been a singular overlooking of other circumstances contributing to his temporary success. To select one from many of these circumstances: the contribution of California and Australia, to select another: the need and greed which the Church party had for an active partner. In 1852 all the commercial trading world was offered supply of means and desired only assured quiet to act; the church-going pletistic retreactive world desired only a protective political partner.

Trade and commerce have made their way. The Priest party, since 1859, are rather hostile than friendly to the

desired only a protective politic political partner.
Trade and commerce have made their way. The Priest party, since 1859, are rather hostile than friendly to the Emperor. His prestige has wefully vanished in view of Italy's independent triumph, of Prussia's defiant triumph, of the United States' unexpected triumph—of the cumulated Danish, Polish and other rebuffs, and of the complicated, superfetated, inexcusably hopeless, utterly smashed bungle of the Mexican pretense.

The Emperor of France to-day stands, as a politician, on his own merits: it is a narrow and uncertain foothold. His sins are finding him out. His unfortunately-fledged checkens are coming home to roost. His "prestige" is mainly gone. Stripped of that, he is getting to be looked on as one that hath sot clothing, and so his raling quality is grown doubtful. [See that late "eminent publicist," Isaiah, his article iii., c.] We are not to have a revolution to-morrow. His Majeaty shot one day this week a couple of hundred of his winged and quadrupedal fellowereatures, driven into narrow and fatal reach of his unskillful gun, at Complèenc, his personal malady is seethed for the moment; the World's Fair of next year makes it everyhody's interest not to bother him till it is over. But revolution is in the sir.

I was meaning by my isst letter to rid this of all political themes; meaning to be as wisely silent as the Moniteer of Mexico, and all "sich." Regard the above as penalty paid to and by the fatality of the office of your Paris own. And now to other topics:

"The gray Parisian event, the leading fact of the day,

of Mexico, and all "sich." Regard the above as penalty paid to and by the statility of the office of your Paris own. And now to other topics:

"The great Parisian event, the leading fact of the day, is the debut before the real public, of a predigious artist who has had an overwhelming success at the popular concert of the Cirque Napoleon. His name is Joachim, and he is the most eminent violinist that ever was bend. The effect he produced is unspeakable; he subdued, crushed his public, he held his auditors panting, intoxicated, under the master charm of his fiddle-bow, nothing—surely, nothing in the last twenty years—like this has been heard in Paris." And so on, and so on. My translation is faint echo of the praise that is lavished thus week by musical amateurs and critical connoisseurs on the unique, new come, German fiddler Joachim.

I don't presume to have an opinion, still less to express one, on a so profoundly solemn and delicate question as the artistic merit of that has best gift of God to men, an operatio tenor, or of a transcendental fiddler. Of that flaring, amounting to implicity, your dull-eared correspondent will never write himself guilty. But, humbly sheltering himself under the protection of that stupid old Sam Johnson (who knew nothing of music by ear, but, perhaps, knew more of its purpose and means and power and meaning than any possible combination of dilletanti dress-circle feebletons], will let himself quote: "There is nothing in which the power of art is shown so much as in playing on the fiddle." The above-quoted landation is not more extravagant

This talk of music reminds me of grossly neglected duty as your Paris reporter. Some of your readers, feeble enough to follow your "own" as only guide, may have been misled to suppose that songs lower in sentiment than our popular negro songs, sung by Theresa with a broadness of manner hardly ecceptable outside of the fifty odd saloons of New-York, were the staple food of the Parislan musical appetite. There could not exist a greater mistake. The popular concerts given at the Cirque Napoleon are crowded to excess. They are essentially popular. The price of tickets is very small, and the number issued for any one performance is not less than 3,000. The compositions performed are the works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Wagner, and that sort. The quality of performance of the admirable orchestra, under M. Pasdeloup's direction, is, so I am told by entirely competent critics (who are not professional), nobly fit in excellence to the compositions they have to translate in sound.

The most read, the most readable, and, in several

they have to translate in sound.

The most read, the most readable, and, in several regards, the best worth reading of recently published books is the last volume of Louis Voulllot, Let Odears de Paris. I do not myself "read French as well as I do Buglish." I always feel very sorry for those of my naïve countrymen who are constantly assuring me that they do. It seems such a pity that they should not turn their feelle mental force to the study of the proper reading of English. Learning something of the rudiments in that direction, led to suspect at least what is meant by reading English well, they would be set forward some way toward comprehending the hardness of the road they must travel before arriving at a fully appreciative reading of a first-class French author.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1866.

failed to change the Imperial purpose in any particular and are utterly hopciess of help from him.

Third. The fact that the Empress is "booked" for work at Compeigne proves that she has not been induced by her spiritual advisers to visit the Pope and protest by her presence in Rome next week against the policy of the Emperor.

Emperor.

Fourth: All the accounts we receive from whatever source agree in this, that the Emperor seeks with great carnestness a compromise between Rome and Italy. What special plans he has suggested for this "making up," cannot be so clearly stated, despite the confidence of special correspondents in what is told them by "influential persons." The most influential persons are likely to be at fault in this business. General Fleury has some sort of a mission, and has, tentatively of course, to urgo upon Ricasoli certain measures. These are not likely to be ultimatums, for France cannot now make terms. She must keep her word said pack off. All that she can do is to advise, and advise with the authority of the first of Catholic powers, and the most estentations of Italy's friends.

The desire that Italy shall formally renounce her claim upon Rome as the capital of the nation, is not a new one, and probably it has lost none of its force. "But no Italian Minister ever yet dared to lay the proposition before an Italian Parliament, and the present would be a most unfavorable moment to urge the representations of the nation to repeal an act which has always had the enthusiastic approval of the people. Reside, it could not be so presented as not to seem a new condition in the September bargain without any equivalent. It is probably true that Gen. Fleury sounded the Italian Ministry on this point, and found that nothing could be done. Correspondents assert it, and it is intrinsically characteristic. Napoleon fences against Ultramontancies in all ways, and this of asking Italy to do what he knows she will not, is one of the ways.

To get the parties together and induce them to recog-

in recognize the other without abaling some of its pro-nsions, a real negotiation on the main question is very probable. The Pope does not wish to assent to the loss the Marches, nor to take back his curses against Victor nanuel. Italy wishes, of all things, to avoid a recogni-n of Pius IX, as King of Rome. Neither party is in y hurry, and events are likely to be left to their own vices.

be a fact.

It is commonly received that the Romans will, in one way or another, depose the Pope-King and elect Victor Emanuel. That they will do this peaceably, by some form of plebiscite is just now the accredited theory. But it is quite possible that a masterly inactivity may be imposed upon the Romans by the National Committee and the imbecility of the Government left to develop itself. What if Victor Emanuel be then asked to send troops into Rome to maintain crider! What if the Pope be forced to this by the refusal of all other powers to offend Italy and their purses by a new occupation? While but one shal result can follow from the French evacuation—the union of Rome to Italy—there are many paths by which events may march to this objective, and their progress cannot be as accurately timed as the long marches of Van Moltke's battalions on Kbeniggrätz.

There is one bit of news on this question which sounds more ominous than any I have yet mentioned. It is that there is a negotiation among the Catholic power could afford the expense, one might believe this story to mark a plan put forward a year ago by Spain, to furnish the Pope with money enough to pay an army. It is probably, however, only one of these expedients by which the Catholic sovercings, Queen Isabella excepted, oil down the fervors of ultra Catholic subjects.

The Pell Mail (Jazette has a correspondent in Rome—

influence, such as the Monde, La France, and the Memorial Diplomatique, keep to their assertion that the King of Prussia is willing to help the Empress Eugenie and the methods the coult making of record, we show the second country of the country of Queen Isabella in upholding the temporary power of the Pope. La France even states that in doing so the King only follows the traditions of his brother, "C'est qu'en

artisans. After 50 years of Protestant government Cologne counts at present 130,000 inhabitants, and is one of the most prosperous citics of Germany. It is still a very Catholic place, but, whereas under Episcopal government the great marvel and hoast of Catholic Cologne, its celebrated Cathodral, was tottering into runs, it was the Prassian Government which first laid hand on to its conservation and restoration, and has, indeed, been the first promoter of the achievement of this colossal architectural exploit. Some years hence the Cologne Cathodral will be finished up to the flowerets on its mighty towers, and will proclaim the superiority of

this colossal architectural exploit. Some years hence the Cologne Cathedral will be finished up to the flowerets on its mighty towers, and will proclaim the superiority of our modern times over medieval. It may also proclaim that the loss of temporal sovereignty has been a gain to Catholicism, though the downfall of egclesiantic dominion was, in its time, negarded as an immense loss, much as the loss of the North American colonies was regarded as a loss to England and proved a gain. In this way the Catholic inhabitants of Cologne are reasoning on ecclesiastical and hical dominion, and there are only the most bigoted and stupified adherents of the ultramontane party who doubt that they are reasoning right.

Rome also will rise from decay and ruin. The campagna will be similed by able engineers, will be provided with water-works, and, worked by a sturdy peasantry, will become a fertile country, as it was, from a desert as it is. In the mountain towns, the haunts of the brigands, where laziness, sloth and crime are now reigning, people will

house and in which he desires to be left out of th house and in which he desires to be introduced in equestion; it seems that the Army of the Main is equally to be left out of the question; this would not be agreeable to the valiant Westphalian regiments with whom General Vogel Von Falkenatein is very popular. He has, moreover, shown himself as one of the most able and enterprising commanders in the war, and has gained the greatest success and a regiment of the control of the most able and enterprising commanders in the war, and has gained the greatest success.

a defeat for the Minister and quite the contrary of what he experienced on other questions. We do not doubt this will not be his last defeat.

### CONSTANTINOPLE

ROGRESSS OF THE CRETAN INSURRECTION-THE PRE-DICTED METEORIC SHOWER-REAPPEARANCE OF

The Levant Herald, having having published letters rom Crete not in accordance with official news, has been condemned to pay a fine of 50/ sterling for willfully and maliciously publishing "false news." The official paper has three times informed the public that the island of ion of the insurgents. Unfortunately, each subjugation

Crete has been subdued and the war ended by the submission of the insurgents. Unfortunately, each subjugation would appear to have been followed by sharply contested battles, in some of which the Turks were not victorious. Now we have a fourth declaration that all is over. The insurgents have all laid down their arms except a few insurgents have all laid down their arms except a few insurgents have all laid down their arms except a few insurgents have all laid down their arms except a few insurgents have all laid down their arms except a few insurgents have all laid down their arms except a few insured the same the summit of Mount Ide.

The condemnation of The Levant Herald is added to this declaration to make it doubly sure. Who can doubt it now Y Yon may if you choose. I may if I keep my doubts to myself; but the principles of law laid down by the tribunal which judged The Levant Herald do not encourage us to express such doubts here. It was solemaly declared to be a fundamental principle of Turkish law that the burden of proof always rets upon the defendant. The accused must always be supposed to be guilty until he is able to establish his inaccence.

The editor of The Levant Herald was accused of publishing false news. No proof of this was additeed, nor was the editor allowed time to bring witnesses from Crete to substantiate his statements. He proposed that a commission be sent, at his expense, to investigate the facts, but this was refused as deregatory to the dignity of the Government. He was then condemned to pay a fine of £50 on the principle above mentioned. This is haw in Turkey, and this is the freedom of the press in Constantinople.

As to the real state of affairs in Crete, I have no later

insurports, and that the Parks are further than over flows subduing the island.

There is good reason to believe that Russia is now actively engaged in moving the protecting powers to interfere in behalf of the Cretaus, but as yet France does not show any inclination to act with her. It is believed here that both Russia and the United States have sent vessels.

For some months past we have been promised a meteoric shower on or about November 13, equal in extent to that of 1833. In Constantinopie we have had nothing which could be compared to that, but on the 13th and 14th of November, about between 2 o'clock in the morning and surrise, we had a most beautiful display of meteors. On the 13th the sky was clear and I sole about one meteor a second. The actual number of course have been greater. On the 14th the sky was observed with clouds until nearly surrise, but the display of meteors between 2 and 3 was at the rate of say 10,000 an hour. On both occasions shey were of all sizes and colors. I saw one brilliant red meteor, which perploded not far off, and separated into many smaller ones. Many of them lit up the heavens like a flash of lighth bebind them from 5 to 20 degrees in length which remained some five minutes. Most of those which I noticed passed from South to North. On the whole I was disappointed in what I saw, as it was certainly unlike the display in 1833; but at the same time it was a rare gad starting phenomenon. Not a few persons were alarmed by it here, believing that the stars were falling from heaven. A great fire occurred in the midst of the display one night, but I cannot say whether it was caused by a failing meteor or not. It may have beed, as the quarter was of wood.

New these thousands are combining to competitive to remain to remainer these errors and go hack to the simple teachings of the Bible. They propose to retain the Episcopal form of church government as better adapted to Turkey than any other. Their Central Committee is in constant communication with Protestant pastors and missionaries, and is drawing up a creed as a basis for their party to act upon. An Armenian paper this week dectares that all the young men among them are joining this new movement, and prophesies that it will succeed. I am not quite so sure about immediate success, for the corrupt ecclesia-tical hierarcy has unlimited powerfor evil, but the movement is a striking evidence of the success of, the American missionaries in bringing this people back to the Bible as their only sure guide.

in Constantinople. One case was reported and foul bills were given for ten days, but it was finally proved that the person died under the hands of a physician, of a difficulty which had nothing to do with cholera.

were given for ten days, but it was finally proved that the person died under the hands of a physician, of a difficulty which had nothing to do with cholera.

Within two weeks some 20 cases of cholera have been officially reported in Galata, and in one of the villages on the Bosphorus. The origin of the disease is unknown. It is said that a Jew came from Salonica, where cholera existed, to the village where it broke out here, and although he passed several days in quarantine, and has had no attack of cholera himself, some believe that he brought the disease to Constantinople. Others say that the first cases were caused by eating poisonous mushrooms, others deny that any of the deaths have been eaused by cholera.

There has certainly been an appearance of cholera in some of these cases, but it cannot yet be said that cholera is epidemic in the city. The most absurd regulations have been adopted by the Sanitary authorities to prevent the progress of the disease. Every house where a case occurs is put in quarantine, with all its immates for ten days. The doctors who attend the patient are included in this quarantine. This absurd regulation will of course lead all physicians to refuse to attend upon cholera patients. A wealthy Jew died in Pera day before yesterday, and his house is now surrounded by grants. His two physicians remain in the house, but to-day his funeral was celebrated with great pomp. Many hundreds collecting at the house to receive the body and convey it to the cemetery. These extraordinary proceedings are supposed to be the result of the new light thrown upon the cholera by the International Cholera Commission which has been sitting in Constantinople most of the Summer.

It is really a fact that the Viceroy of Egypt is about to make Egypt a Constitutional Kingdom A la France. This singular freak cannot easily be accounted for. Those who see the hand of Louis Napoleon in everything believe that this is a first step toward replacing the present family of Sultans at Constantinople most of the Viceroy

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW PRENCH MINISTER PRESENTS HIS CREDE TIALS-COMMISSIONER WELLS'S TARIPP BILL COM

The Marquis de Montholon, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1866.

The Marquis de Montholon, the retiring French Minister, and the newly-accredited Minister, M. Berthemy, were presented to the President by the Secretary of State at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The leave-taking of the Marquis de Montholon, with the answer of the President to him, were of the kindest character. Mr. Berthemy made the following speech to the President:

The retiring French Minister and his successor this evening dined with the Secretary of State.

The Senate Finance Committee were informed to-day that the new Tariff bill, which has been in proparation for some time by Commissioner Wells, accompanied by a very elaborate report, will be communicated to the Committee to-morrow.

On the reassembling of Congress, a leading member of the House will offer a resolution to repeal the law under which the Bureau of Statistics was created, for the reasons that it has thus far wholly failed to accomplish its object and that in its organization and influplish its object, and that, in its organization and influ-ence, it is hostile to the revenue interests of the coun-try, and to the development of the national industry which it was designed to foster.

Lieut, H. H. Wilson, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, son of

Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, died yesterday

Austin, Texas.

The movement for the Colored Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Philadelphia on the 8th of January, is being seconded from unexpected quarters, and promises to be a large affair. A circular has been issued to the philadelphia of the second of the philadelphia of the second of t delegates, requesting them, upon their arrival in Phil-adelphia, to report in person or by letter to Lient. Geo. E. Stephens, No. 1,208 Kemble-st. A caucus will be held at Liberty Hall on Monday, Jan. 7, and it is hoped there will be a general attendance.

Workmen have been for several weeks engaged in repairing and refitting the East and other rooms of the White House, preparatory to the commencement of the reception season on the lat of January.

All the Government Departments were closed today, and but little business in them will be done tomorrow. The day was religiously observed by a very general attendance at the churches.

general attendance at the churches.

An order has been issued that the civil officers of the Government in New-York pay respect to the memory of the late Portuguese Minister, by attending

THE LIBERAL TROOPS IN MAZATLAN TO MOVE AGAINST THE FRENCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25 .- The steamer Panama, from Mazstian, arrived last evening. The Liberal troops were to leave that place on the 17th

The Liberal troops were to leave that place on the 1/15 of December in pursuit of the French.

San Blas was held by the Imperialists.

The Panama left in port at Mazatlan the United States steamer Suwance.

The quartz mill at Fregtown, Nevada, one of the finest in the State, was destroyed.

BECORDO PROBABLY EXECUTED.

WARHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Information has been received here, from some as cause as to induce the Government to believe the report, of the execution of Escobedo at the instance of Canales.

THE CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSION.

GEN. HOWARD'S ADDRESS TO THE PREEDMEN.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 25 .- After the banquet last night to the Congressional party, Gen. Howard made an address at the Capitol to a large crowd of freedmen. He congratulated his hearers on the evidences of thrift and advancement which he found everywhere among the colored race. Some of their schools, he said, would do credit to the best white schools in the country. He earnestly exhorted all to a life of piety, and to shun vice and sin every form. He was listened to with the closest attention, and at the close of his address resolutions of thanks to the gallant Chief of the Burean were unanimously adopted by the crowd. Not the least significant of the incidents connected with the Congressional banquet was the fact of its being overwhelmingly attended by leading Rebel citizens. The Rebel Gons. L. S. Cheatham and Maury, and ex-Ger. Brown, made brief speeches concerning a good feeling and love for the Reconstructed Union.

# PACIFIC COAST.

GREAT FLOODS IN CALIFORNIA-PARTICULARS OF THE BELIEF OF THE SHIP SHOTEMAC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Advices from the interior by mail and telegraph, so far as lines of communication are open, justify the belief that the late storm has equaled in severity the remarkable one of 1861.—62 and been attended by equally extensive floods. The valley above Sacramento as far as Red Hluff and the valleys of San Joaquin and the Coast Range at large are submerged. Railroads, wagen roads, bridges and embankunests have been destroyed and carried away. Maryville, Sacramente and Stockton are surrounded by vast lakes.

Cattle, sheep, horses, and awine have been drowned by thousands, and large quantities of game and hay destroyed. Much damage has also, doubtiess, been done to mining property in the mountains.

At Tehama the water was so high that the people went with boats in the streets, and into stores.

The ship firthedble, one hundred and nineteen days from N. Y., has arrived.

Last night a fire broke out in a large three-story brick house, north-west corner of Pine and Battery-sts., causing a loss of about \$2.000.

The Even'ny Bulletin newspaper says Stephen H. Phillips.

about \$5.000.

The Evening Bulletin newspaper says Stephen H. Phillips, recently an American citizen, residing in Bostoc has received the appointment of Attorney-General of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and considers it as foreshadowing a decided change in the political policy of that Kingdom, which has hereofore been averse and offensive to American interests.

The demansis for duties at this port for the past week were \$107,500, and the total since January 1, \$7.971,500.

The Sacramento River is now 22 feet above low water mark, and still rising.

The demansis for duties at this port for the peat week were \$107,500, and the total since January 1, \$7,971,500.

The Sacramento River is now 22 feet above low water mark, and still rising.

The British ships Dragon, for Cork, and Mary Ann, for Liverpool, sailed to-day.

Mining Stocks are quoted as follows: Savage, \$1,975; Yellow Jacket, \$1,305; Crown Point, \$1,300; Chollar Potesi, \$221; Belcher, \$1,305; Crown Point, \$1,300; Chollar Potesi, \$221; Col. R. A. Wainwright, U. S. Ordnance Corps, died at Benicia Arsenal December 22.

The ship Shotemaa, 175 days from New-York, arrived yesterday. She shifted her cargo twice during her voyage, Most of her men are sick with scurvy. During her voyage Most of her men are sick with scury. During her voyage has spouthe bark Harrison, which furnished six men to work the ship.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—11 appears that the ship Shatemuc, which arrived here Dec. 22 was fallen in with some 20 miles outside of Farraliones by the whallus bark Harrison, chiaplaying a signal of distress. She was boarded by the captain and eight men of the Harrison, who found all on board, save the captain and first mate, down with scurvy, and the vessel draving at the mercy of the storm. The captain of the ship Harrison immediately took charge of the Shatemuc, and the crew of the Harrison have put in claim for salvage of \$26,000, alleging that the Shatemuc would inevitably have been lost with all on beard but for their assistance.

John P. Jaker, an old resident, and a ploneer merchant of San Francisco, died of the heart discase in this city yesterday. The damage to the Central Paccine Railread by the recent storm is not so aerious as was expected. Trains will be running regularly again in 10 days. The snow is six feet deep at Cisco, the present terminus of the road.

# FORTRESS MONROE.

COURTESIES TO CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSIONISTS.

COURTESIES TO CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSIONISTS,

SY VELSCHAPE TO THE TRIBUES.
FORTHESS MONROR. Dec. 25.—The revenue entier
Northerner, which left Washington at three o clock yesterday
afternoon, arrived here early this morning.
The several Senators, including Messrs. Poland and Kirkwood, Mr. S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury, and the ladies
composing the party, were sainted from the Fortress and were
received by Gen. Burton.
During to day they partook of a Christmas dinner, and will
be honored with a musical entertainment this evening.
The party leave to-morrow morning for Richmond. The
revenue cutter Nemaha, with others of the party, on routs to
Richmond, will arrive to-morrow.

STEAMSHIP DAMASCUS

PORTLAND, Dec. 25.—The steamship Dames Capt Watts, from Liverpool Dec. 6 and Londonderry the arrived here at 7 this evening. She reports having passe last Sanday a large four-masted steamer, bound East, alothird distinguishing pennant No. 853.